

## WILD WINDS LET LOOSE

TWAS THE WORST BLIZZARD  
IN FOUR YEARS.The Entire Northwest Given a Lively  
Shaking Up—Railroad Trains Delayed,  
Business Almost at a Standstill—  
Street Cars Stopped—Distress Will Follow.

Lives Were Lost.

The worst blizzard known since Jan. 12, 1882, set in through the Northwest Wednesday, reports received indicate that such damage to property has been inflicted greater effects caused and a considerable loss of life experienced, while later and fuller reports may make the situation so much worse that its horrors will exceed that of the terrible storm of four years ago. Minnesota and North Dakota seem to have been the worst sufferers from the blizzard, while heavy snow, accompanied by high winds, fell in Wisconsin, and Iowa felt the effect of a severe blow. Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, and Michigan were also affected to a greater or less degree.

A dispatch sent out from St. Paul says: Minnesota is the center of a blizzard which has not been equalled in years. A furious storm of snow and wind traveled from the region of Calgary, a distance of over twelve hundred miles, reaching Minnesota in the night. The storm extends over a vast stretch of country, and came upon Minnesota so unexpectedly and with such terrific force that it has already stunned the State, and business operations to cut down have been suspended. For ten days the weather had been balmy and springlike. Not a vestige of snow was on Minnesota soil, and everywhere farmers were preparing for spring seed sowing. In the cities storm-sash had been taken down, furnaces were banked, and spring house-cleaning was in progress. A warm rain began falling during the night, and toward midnight a strong breeze sprang up that increased to a gale by daylight. It changed the rain to snow and sleet and drove it furiously before it at an increasing velocity. By the time day had dawned a full-blown blizzard extended from the western limits of the State over into Wisconsin and south through Iowa. The mercury fell rapidly, and the snow was frozen into particles like sand, which were driven at a velocity of fifty miles an hour. Owing to the suddenness of the storm it is feared that many who have been lost in North Dakota, as the conditions were the same as those which preceded the great blizzard of a few years ago, when so many people perished.

The extent and damage of the storm are impossible to learn at this time, as wires are down on every line to the east and the bulk of the State shut out entirely. All westward railroads report that station houses were unroofed along their lines and thus the wires were thrown down. Not a single western or southwestern road is attempting to keep up a schedule, and on most of them not a wheel is turning.

Previous blizzards in Minnesota have been confined to the prairie districts and have given St. Paul a wide birth, but this hurricane fell upon the capital with unexampled fury. Great drifts of snow were piled upon the streets and about doorways, blocking up traffic and making pedestrianism nearly impossible. The cable lines were operated only by constant use of plows and sweepers, and the electric lines were run only at irregular intervals, while many lines were wholly abandoned. The wind came in fierce gusts which could not be faced, and the streets one moment would be piled three feet deep in snow and the next swept clean. Every public school was closed, the first time for such a cause in fifteen years. The telephone and fire alarm wires were in constant difficulty and the telegraph companies accepted western business subject to indefinite delay.

At Grand Forks the storm was so severe that the hackmen refused business, and the large audience at the Metropolitan Theater was forced to remain until almost daylight before the storm abated sufficiently.

Fergus Falls, Minn., reports great damage done to roofs and glass, and that it is dangerous for men to cross the street.

At Winnipeg two houses were thrown down. The thermometer fell 80 degrees at Northfield in a few hours.

At Crookston several thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed by the high winds. Plate-glass windows were smashed and goods ruined by snow and sleet away from the wind. Businesses all over the city were prostrated. Lines of trees which in December were snapped off. All city and county offices and schools were closed, and all trains have been abandoned. Other places in the State report terrible winds and low temperature.

At Waterloo, Iowa, the storm reached its height at noon, tearing off many roofs, breaking plate-glass windows, and overturning carriages. Two hacks were overturned on the bridges and one man was seriously injured. No covered vehicles attempted to cross the river. Telegraph wires are down, and all trains are late. The mercury fell over 70 degrees in twenty-four hours.

In the vicinity of Cedar Rapids the storm was extremely severe, and the mercury dropped 50 degrees in a few hours.

At Chicago the thermometer marked 44 degrees at noon and at midnight registered but 6 degrees above zero. A three-story frame building, in process of construction, was blown down and two persons were so badly injured that it is thought they will die.

An Aurora, Ill., dispatch says: About noon a heavy snowstorm struck this city. It gradually grew worse and finally developed into a terrible blizzard, which raged with considerable fury. The mercury fell 30 degrees in a few hours. The streets were deserted and business practically suspended.

It is thought the reported damage and loss of life will be greatly augmented when reliable telegraphic communication is again established.

It now turns out that the Atlantic and not the Pacific is the higher of the two oceans, and that in place of the difference in level being hundreds of feet, as has been affirmed, the surface of the water on the east side of the Isthmus is exactly six and one-half feet higher than it is on the western side.

A new parasite has been discovered which infects paper money, and is found nowhere else. It is invisible to the unassisted eye, does not attach itself to persons, but multiplies at a rapid rate.

## Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME XIII.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1892.

NUMBER 49.

## SILVER WINS THE DAY.

## THE BLAND BILL IS TO BE DISCUSSED.

Free-College Advocates Gain Their First Battle in the House by an Overwhelming Majority—Reed's Ruling Outdone—How the Vote Stood.

Silverites Gain a Point.

The Jailer Overpowered—Negroes Cry for Vengeance—A Mob of 5,000 People Surround the Buildings and Threaten the Lives of the Vigilantes.

Memphis Rioters Lynched BY WHITE MEN.

Shot Like Dogs.

Memphis, Tenn., was in the control of a mob Wednesday morning. Three of the negro rioters arrested for shooting the Deputy Sheriff's have been lynched, two others were missing, and one escaped.

It was finally adopted by a vote of 180 to 85, all the Republicans but thirteen voting for it, in order as they frankly said, to embarrass the Democrats. It was a very enjoyable day for the Republicans, who for the most part kept quiet, while the Democrats fought it out. The afternoon was marked by several exciting incidents, among which were a warmly discussed question of veracity between Bland and Bourke Cockran, two arbitrary rulings by Speaker Crisp, who, also on one occasion lost his temper, a warning by George Fred Williams that he would not stand for reelection, and a short speech in which the Democrats say Reed exhibited more feeling and eloquence than he has ever before displayed in the House.

White men were lynched in Memphis, Tenn., last night. The mob is still in control of the city.

The bodies were taken to the office of Jack Walsh, and a crowd of negroes began to gather. It rapidly increased, and now 5,000 people surround the place where the dead bodies are. Further trouble is feared.

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# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

The sleeping-car porter is always satisfied with his quarters.

The shallow man should never wade in beyond his depth.

The New York Grant Monument Committee is undergoing its regular spring breaking up.

Now they say Mrs. Frank Leslie seeks a divorce. She has probably found her new husband a little Wilde.

A new parasite which infests paper money has been discovered, yet thousands of people are still taking chances.

Chicago is the place for altitudes and it's neck-and-neck race for the stars between the buildings and the gas bills.

It is disheartening to learn there are several million barrels of oatmeal in this country that must be eaten as soon as possible in order to meet existing emergencies.

WARD McALLISTER says there are only 150 persons of the highest fashion in New York. There used to be 400, but perhaps the others have gone out to Sioux Falls for divorces.

This great coal combine has taken in some very wealthy stockholders, but the whole aim and object is to take the people in, just as many another monopolistic scheme has done.

THE English language is now more generally spoken than any other by the educated world and should be made the language of science, as Latin once was, and French came to be later.

CENSURE and criticism never hurt anybody. If false, they can't hurt you unless you are wanting in many character; and if true, they show a man his weak points, and forewarn him against failure and trouble.

COMPLAINT has been made that too much money is spent in keeping our Indians alive. Some time ago, it will be remembered, this nation was spending a good deal more money for actively engaging in not keeping them alive.

If any rich man in these days is setting any better example to millionaires than John D. Rockefeller, just mention his name. Mr. Rockefeller doesn't expect to trust all his beneficences to courts and administrators.

The latest play of the so-called emotional order is entitled "Will She Divorce Him?" It is assumed that the denouement depends entirely upon whether he will continue to abuse her confidence and spend her income.

It would be a relief if the political cartoonists of Puck, Judge and similar publications would quit labeling their caricatures of well-known public men. It looks as if they had no confidence in their own ability to draw a recognizable portrait.

THERE is trouble in Washington because the German minister hangs his washing out in his front yard, to the scandal of passers-by. The astute diplomat is trying to combat the current belief that clean linen and foreign noblemen do not go together.

"WHAT is the best way to get along with your husband?" was answered by a society lady, who simply said: "Feed the brute." Right you are, madam; stop feeding him and you would have to get along without him.

THE songs of revolution are the songs of the whole world. The French won't sing the "Wacht am Rhine," but the Germans roared out the "Marschallseide" under the Emperor's windows, nor once thought that it was the national air of their traditional enemies.

We begin to see a reason for Chicago capitalists building their blocks so big and high. Burglars recently carried off a stationary engine with several tons of plumbing, and were going back for the building, but concluded to wait until it was fitted up again.

WARD McALLISTER might arrange his classification of New York society on a more satisfactory basis if he would take a hint from the oyster dealers. Why not brand the first grade as "New York counts," the second as "selects," the third as "standards," and so on?

Prior Marsh of Yale College, a high scientific authority, declares that man has existed on the earth at least 200,000 years, and probably much longer. If man has been growing better all these years, what sort of a neighbor must he have been, say, 150,000 years back?

THE tailors in national convention assembled resolved to abolish long credits. It is just as well, for if there be one thing that the average dude can do without growing weary or uttering a complaint, it is to indefinitely elongate a credit, however brief in its original conditions.

It has become an almost stereotyped newspaper phrase in noting the death of any person that the deceased "passed peacefully away." This is the rule, is it not, with dying persons? Certainly, cases where death has been entered upon with violent

and noisy demonstrations are almost unheard of.

CAD McALLISTER cannot mean literally that Chauncey Depew talks too much to be eligible to membership in the assorted select of Gotham snobbery, for in that respect Depew resembles the cad himself. But when Chauncey talks he always says something, and in that lies the prominent difference between Chauncey and the drawings the better.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE says the report that she is giving Mr. Wilde \$25 a week pending arrangements for a divorce or separation is too absurd to answer, especially as she breakfasts at 9 o'clock, while Mr. Wilde breakfasts at 1:30. A man whose wife supports the whole family and lets him sleep till 1:30 certainly has no cause for complaint.

GRETZWYNN, in Guatemala, wants the New Orleans lottery to take the town and make it the Monte Carlo of the western hemisphere. They promise to build great hotels and make it a winter resort for all gamblers. This seems to be the best offer yet made to the lottery. It would fit in beautifully with the profuse supply of alligators and jiggers of Gretzwynn.

REV. DR. HOLMAN, of Minneapolis, told a new one at the big Lyceum meeting. It was the remark of a brother minister of the outspoken sort, somewhere in the East, who said of a man that his soul was so small that 10,000,000 of them could be blown through a quill from the wing of a mosquito into the eye of a fly without feasing the fly an iota. This is getting things down very fine.

GRETZENFORTH is a most eccentric individual. Not only has he officially reported that rain can be produced artificially, but, what is more extraordinary, he returns \$17,000, being the unexpended balance of the appropriation made for his experiments. That he should have failed to spend every cent will create a suspicion of his sanity in Washington that will weaken the force of his same teacher for many years.

Each child is a protector as well as a constructor. The work, for the most part, will be done by the pupils. Each should be trained to plan and produce shrub and flower beds. The young American youth can be educated to respect public property and public grounds. The vandalism that begins with cutting and marring the school shrubbery will disappear.

Glad memory. The joy of childhood gladdens all the after life. It is a joy to children to decorate and preserve, and enjoy beautiful school grounds. Millions will recall those days as the one green, glowing oasis in a long life.

American Journal of Education.

Educational Intelligence.

BETHANY COLLEGE already has an enrollment of 165 students.

WILLIAM ASTRON has promised \$1,000,000 to endow a negro university at Oklahoma.

Some Mistakes.

It is a mistake to talk too loud in the school-room. A quiet voice is more effective in giving instruction.

It is a mistake to talk too much about money. In particular in the teacher that generates disorder among the pupils.

It is a mistake to give more than one direction at a time. It confuses the pupil and results in omissions of duty.

It is a mistake to make too many signatures to begin or stop work. Tell clearly what is to be done. Some teachers use the word "work," and the directions are instantly followed.

It is a mistake to be out of sorts with the whole school because one pupil has caused the teacher displeasure.

It is a mistake to have a favorite, and equally so to nag one pupil continually.

Are Language Lessons a Failure?

J. W. Stearns, Professor of the Science and Art of Teaching in the Wisconsin University, condemns them in the following editorial:

The serious weakness resulting from the trivial language lessons in the schools begins to be painfully apparent.

Teachers do not know what is correct usage of English. They cannot use the pronouns correctly, or the irregular verbs, or even understand them in conversation, and this because they have no critical instrument by which to test and judge of expressions. This is the legitimate result of the foolish crusade against technical grammar. We must cease to listen to cranks and restore grammar to its proper place in the schools; if we do not wish to be tried and mortified constantly by gross errors of speech on the part of both teachers and pupils. Technical grammar is a critical instrument to aid one in determining what is correct in expression and in interpreting the language of others. It is further of great value as a drill in analytical thinking. Grammar—vigorous, critical, practical grammatical work—is greatly needed, to give the pupil the most useful canon of grammatical criticism by which to guide and steady him along, together with a complete grasp of the general elements of sentence, so that he can quickly detect important structural relations, and use them in determining the sense of a passage. Of this kind of grammatical work there is great need in our schools.

Why the Teacher Should Be Early.

A teacher should be at the school house early every day for the following, among many reasons adduced:

1. To set an example. As the teacher, so will the pupils learn to be.

2. To prevent damage. Children arriving at the school-house early get to playing it, and about the room, and very frequently do unintentional damage.

3. To see that all is right. There are many little things to be put to rights" or arranged before school opens.

4. To secure ventilation. The house, shut up from the time the school closed the day before, is unhealthful, and should be opened and fully aired in season to be warmed and closed at school time.

5. To greet pupils. Children kindly and cordially greeted on arriving at the school house are far less inclined to torment the teacher through the day.

6. To administer discipline. A kind greeting and a kind word of discipline spoken to one who has been careless or misbehaved the day before, is far more effective than detention in night or punishment in the recesses of the school.

7. To help those needing assistance. During the school but little personal assistance can be given. It is an industrious pupil thinks he can be helped in some difficult point if at the school house before school time, he will appreciate and avail himself of the opportunity.

8. To win the love of the pupils. Kind greeting, kind words, kind assistance will win the love of the pupils, whether

they are themselves the recipients, or they are given to others.—School Bulletin.

What the School Bell Says.

It is a wonder what unkind things the school bell says to the boy, a whom it rings!

For instance, the laggard, who drags along his way to school, hears this sort of song:

Oh—sug—ham!

Why did I come?

Study till four!

Books are here!

Oh how I wish

I could run up and eat!

Brook, brook, brook,

Hore—ho! and hook,

What's that you say?

Hurry up, eh?

Ho—hum—ho!

Stop I must go

Study till four!

Books are a bore!

## BLACKBOARD WORK.

SIMPLE DRAWINGS ARE MOST EFFECTIVE.

Prof. Sterns' Condensed Language Lessons—Care of the School Grounds—Why the Teacher Should Be Early—The School Bell—Educational Notes and News.

Busy Work from Blackboard.

The teacher is frequently at her wits' end to know what to do for pictures to place before the whole school. It takes too long to draw such pictures upon the blackboard as she wishes to see there. Her standard is for elaborate work. The fact is that for busy work the simpler the drawings the better.

The foundation idea is to have the thought of the child stimulated by not seeing all the details. He will think better from simple line figures than from perspective drawings. Here, for instance, are a few of the simplest of three hundred line drawings by D. R. Augsburg in Preparing to Read.

This teacher can place any of these upon the board with a few strokes of the crayon. It is then an easy matter to indicate busy work for the class. I will assume that all of these are placed upon the board to remain for several days, to be used as

the boy who loves to be faithful and true,

Who does what his parents think best he should do,

Comes bravely along with school and books,

The break in his whistle, the sun-shine looks,

And this are the thoughts that well up like a song,

As he hears the old bell with its faithful ding-dong:

Cling, clang, clang—

So glad I could sing!

Home is blue,

Duty to do,

Birds in the air,

Everything fails,

Even a boy

Finds study a joy!

Work is the world's done

I'm ready for fun,

Keener my play,

For the tasks of the day,

Cling, clang, clang—

I'm so glad I could sing!

The School Grounds.

Every school officer, every parent, and every child should feel a peculiar interest in beautifying and preserving the school grounds and the school buildings.

The teacher is the natural leader in this as in all other educational work in the community. He consults, plans and directs. He enlists pupils, patrons and parents. He studies the plans of his predecessors, modifies and perfects them. He is one of the innumerable arguments in favor of retaining the same teacher for many years.

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The serious weakness resulting from the trivial language lessons in the schools begins to be painfully apparent.

Teachers do not know what is correct usage of English. They cannot use the pronouns correctly, or the irregular verbs, or even understand them in conversation, and this because they have no critical instrument by which to test and judge of expressions. This is the legitimate result of the foolish crusade against technical grammar. We must cease to listen to cranks and restore grammar to its proper place in the schools; if we do not wish to be tried and mortified constantly by gross errors of speech on the part of both teachers and pupils. Technical grammar is a critical instrument to aid one in determining what is correct in expression and in interpreting the language of others. It is further of great value as a drill in analytical thinking. Grammar—vigorous, critical, practical grammatical work—is greatly needed, to give the pupil the most useful canon of grammatical criticism by which to guide and steady him along, together with a complete grasp of the general elements of sentence, so that he can quickly detect important structural relations, and use them in determining the sense of a passage. Of this kind of grammatical work there is great need in our schools.

Why the Teacher Should Be Early.

A teacher should be at the school house early every day for the following, among many reasons adduced:

1. To set an example. As the teacher, so will the pupils learn to be.

2. To prevent damage. Children arriving at the school-house early get to playing it, and about the room, and very frequently do unintentional damage.

# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

CNLI is suffering from an epidemic of measles. Peace to her rashes.

THE mongoose is a singular animal. At least no one knows his plural.

The barnard business is the one occupation that should not be open to women.

A wise Milwaukee paper remarks that "the interests of labor and capital are identical." Exactly. Each wants the best of it.

If you think nobody cares for you, just stand up at the theater. You will be surprised at finding how many people will take an interest in your uprising and downfall.

Those who have suffered most first feel the touch of sympathy. Johnson, which was almost wiped from the earth, is doing much to relieve the starving Russians.

WARD McALLISTER'S latest move is in the right direction. Let us hope that in his next revision of this kind of New York sashay the first two figures of the 150 will be dropped.

With a fuller knowledge of things than when he wrote "The Brook," Lord Tennyson must be convinced by this time that it is not the brook that goes on forever. It is the gas-meter.

A GREAT deal of money is spent in teaching girls how to dance, how to sing, and how to play. A little time should be spent in teaching them how to walk. Not one woman in fifty is a graceful walker.

It is the best possible evidence of the universal appreciation of the World's Fair that the demands for space are already so great that the magnificent edifices now building bid fair to be inadequate.

The star known as Mu in the constellation of Cassiopeia, is traveling at the rate of 305 miles a second. The best conception of this speed can be gained by comparing it with that of an American messenger boy.

The manager of the big oatmeal trust has the impudence to say that the higher price comes out of the retailer, not the consumer. There is nothing mealy-mouthed about him; notwithstanding his mealy business.

RUSSELL SAGE'S income is \$15 a minute and the additional day of leap year enables him to make down \$21,600. Russell may take a day off, but that income keeps right on doing business without slipping a cog or dropping a stitch.

"EVERY boy differs from every other boy," says President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University. That may be, but they have so many ways in common that worry older people that no one stops long enough to analyze the points of difference.

AN attempt to distribute bread to the starving in Berlin was prohibited by the police on the plea that it would bring together a crowd of turbulent enemies of the Government. It may be that in Russia and Germany hunger will prove to be an efficient spur to the spirit of liberty.

SINCE Congress is going to tax the cigarette out of existence let it tackle the absinthe frappe and the crème de menthe, also dudley vices. And, while at it, why not put a tax on trousers turned up at the bottom when it is not raining and prescribe a fine for saying "doncher know?"

THE plan of Postmaster General Wanamaker of having large postal cards for men and smaller ones for women has proved a failure, as lovely women always demands all she can get for her penny. The plan was uncommonly like cutting a big hole in the door to admit the cat and then a smaller one for the kitten.

It appears that the divorce suit brought by a man in Fresno, Cal., because his wife was in the habit of making biscuit without having first washed her hands has been successful, and the matrimonial cake of that family is all dough. The saddest feature of the story is that baking powder companies will get hold of it sooner or later.

WALTER BESANT wrote a novel to show that drunkards are the victims of inheritance, but Dr. Garvin says that the taste for alcoholic drinks is acquired, and that the danger lies in an inherited social disposition. Besant lives in the metropolis of Great Britain; Garvin lives in the metropolis of Kentucky. The Garvin opinion will be accepted in the United States, at least.

If there are any African savages that can beat the playful customs of the white man of Arkansas they have not yet been discovered. Their burning at the stake a black man accused of a crime, but neither tried nor convicted by any form of a court, is a shame to the civilization of the age. If there is any State in the Union which honest people should avoid it is Arkansas.

WHEN the English royal family begins to doubt the loyalty of the people in any part of the kingdom, some member is sent at once to be present at a ball, launch a ship, open a hospital or appear at a reception. Pos-

sibly this accounts for the expected visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada. It takes a pretty strong radical to resist the blandishments of a prince.

THE amount of money earned by Mackenzie during his thirty years of practice must have been very large. Within a very few years of his commencing practice (in 1862) he was making some £5,000 a year, and his income rapidly increased as his reputation spread, till about 1875 he touched high-water mark with "takeings" of from £12,000 to £15,000 a year—an enormous figure for a practice the bulk of which consisted of guinea fees.

The succulent oyster is said to be in danger of extinction owing to the wasteful destruction of the oyster beds. Must the oyster go, as the elephant is going and the buffalo has gone? There are millions of acres in Mississippi Sound where the finest oysters of the world grow. Not one-hundredth part of the ground is occupied, but it is big enough to produce oysters for all the world. The Filoli oyster in size and flavor is equal to any ever produced.

If the Prince of Wales is really going to honor us with a visit, Col. John Laurence Sullivan and Ward McAllister, as personal friends of England's prospective ruler, should at once get together and prepare plans and specifications for an entertainment worthy of so distinguished a guest. The Colonel can arrange the outlines, and his friend McAllister supply all the fligree work. Chances are that this would bring Mr. Sullivan into a new ring and increase the New York pageant to 401.

It is not surprising that throughout Europe and in America among well-informed persons great concern is felt for the health of Pope Leo XIII.

Among Protestants scarcely less than among Catholics he is re-

spected and beloved; and the older he

grows the greater and better he

seems. He is the friend of republi-

cans, France, and he loves America,

often speaks of her people, and al-

ways kindly. His insight is remark-

able. So wise and so benevolent, so

sincere in purpose and so charming in

manner, his death would not only be a

a loss to the Catholic Church but

also to the world.

In my initial illustration I set before you a charming house dress, so suggestive of that dignified repose of manner, that equilibration of spirits that you feel at the very moment your hostess enters the room. It is made up in a satin merveilleux, with small flowers, set off with a dash of brilliant color at the back in the shape of lace compound, and all close narrow lace. It is composed of a small flower to be used for borders for bonnets and facing large hats. To overlay a crown you make use of a single large flower, such as a poppy or delicate corrugated silk or a large rose. Orchids will be sure to be modish, especially when made up in green and mauve shades, and lilacs, and pansies, and violets will come in as prime favorites—in fact, all flowers in mauve and purple.

The bonnet represented in my third illustration is one of those made up of small flowers with a larger one for a crown, and two upward loops of velvet ribbon and strings in strict harmony.

I need hardly assure you that he will continue to be much used both for making and trimming bonnets and hats, especially in black, white, and coral, and also in dotted piece lace. I saw a charming bit of headgear, a lace bonnet, faced with blossoms of black lace, fastened with pink satin ribbon, run through the interstices of the lace, trimmed with bunch bows of pink satin ribbon, with an aigrette springing boldly up in the center, and black satin ribbon strings.

In my fourth illustration you will find represented a hat trimmed very much in the same way, only in this case the ribbon forms a bow and twist on the crown. You also see lace quilted around a huge chrysanthemum, the flower being flat on top and serving for the crown. Transparent black lace bonnets are also among the novelties, the bows of ribbon with which they are trimmed being covered with lace. It is safe to say that the small, oblong, scoop-shaped toque will have vogue the coming season, and that they will quite push aside the plaited shape of the winter.

In my last illustration I showed you a

stylish walking hat trimmed with velvet ribbon and having a single upward ostrich tip.

Fancy pins, mock gem, and a whole long list of buckles, slides and brooches in jet, crystal and metal will enter into the schemes of garniture for bonnets and hats during the season at hand.

During Lent the informal afternoon will be the only permissible sort of reception, and great pains will be taken

## HUSBANDS AS CRITICS.

NOT ALWAYS CAN THEY BE REPLIED UPON.

In Other Words, Husbands Are Good as Audience, but Poor as Critics—Style in Dress, Like Style in Art, Is Born of the Epoch.

In Fashion's Gears.

**B**EFORE you attempt to set up for a wit, says our New York fashion writer, you must try some of your brightest sayings on the comely husbands and before you reach the conclusion that you are a perfectly dressed woman you must have some other critic besides your husband, Society men, as a rule, can feel the effect of an elegant costume readily, but when they attempt to tell a woman how she should dress, they make a failure of it. In other words, they are a good audience but they are poor critics. Hence it is that a woman who dresses for a small but select circle is never well dressed.

Style in dress, like style in literature or art, is born of the epoch; it is a child of the great present, and it cannot flourish in any condition which does not provide atmosphere.

It must have the atmosphere of the frivolous hurly-burly to bring it to perfection. Some women, while admitting that they must go to the greatest designers for costumes for public occasions, imagine that they can design their own house dresses. This is a most egregious error. A house dress is one of the most difficult dresses to design for the very reason that its territory is such a pent-up Utica, and it calls for effects suggesting pose and repose. What would you think of a house dress that constantly suggested the idea that your hostess was about to start on a journey, or leave the house to attend a party?

In my initial illustration I set before you a charming house dress, so suggestive of that dignified repose of manner, that equilibration of spirits that you feel at the very moment your hostess enters the room. It is made up in a satin merveilleux, with small flowers, set off with a dash of brilliant color at the back in the shape of lace compound, and all close narrow lace. It is composed of a small flower to be used for borders for bonnets and facing large hats. To overlay a crown you make use of a single large flower, such as a poppy or delicate corrugated silk or a large rose. Orchids will be sure to be modish, especially when made up in green and mauve shades, and lilacs, and pansies, and violets will come in as prime favorites—in fact, all flowers in mauve and purple.

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beauty of person. The material of the costume is a black silk with metallic stripes, and the garniture consists of lace and pearl ornaments. The corsage closes at the front with invisible hooks and bars, both front and back, a pink silk plastron, or, if you prefer, light blue, covered with lace slightly pleated. The draped front and backs are taken into the seam under the arm. Above this plastron there comes still another yoke-like, both front and back, with the straight collar is covered with the pearlized passementerie. The under sleeves are of the light silk with the same treatment. The corsage is pointed in front and round behind, and has three rows of jet beads and lace designs.

If the money is not literally hidden but buried, but is invested safely where it will draw interest, the boy may have about \$20,000 when he becomes a free man. This boy's actions reminds me of what a Western bank teller did some time ago. He was deeply intrusted with large sums of money. Although his position was an important and responsible one, his salary was only \$1,000 a year.

One day he asked the directors to increase his salary. They told him as he was a single man they thought he was getting all he needed, and as much as the position was worth. His influence with the customers of the bank, they said, was not great enough to justify an increase of salary.

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Next morning the teller appeared at the bank as usual, about thirty minutes before the opening hour. He sent for the directors and said:

"Gentlemen, as you know, these are panic times, and an inability on our part to meet a single call for money would precipitate a panic. There would be a run on the bank, and the concern would be ruined."

"Yes."

"Well, there will be a run on this bank to-day."

"How do you know?"

"I know, because I have arranged matters so that there will be."

"You?"

"Yes; yesterday you told me I was not influential, and you declined to raise my salary. I propose to demonstrate to you to-day that I have influence to break this bank."

"How will you do it?" sarcastically said the President.

"I have taken all the money out of the safe and have hidden it where you will never find it."

"What?"

"There is neither money nor securities in the bank, and when the door is opened in half an hour you may as well shut it again at once."

"Don't you know, sir, that you will be arrested, and that your offense will send you to the State prison?"

"I have considered that. I know the penalty, and I'm prepared to accept the punishment. I shall probably get ten years in the penitentiary; good behavior will reduce that by at least a year. I shall likely have light, clerical work to do, easier work than I do here, and I shall have no cares, nor harassing responsibilities.

I need hardly assure you that he will continue to be much used both for making and trimming bonnets and hats, especially in black, white, and coral, and also in dotted piece lace. I saw a charming bit of headgear, a lace bonnet, faced with blossoms of black lace, fastened with pink satin ribbon, run through the interstices of the lace, trimmed with bunch bows of pink satin ribbon, with an aigrette springing boldly up in the center, and black satin ribbon strings.

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HE BLUFFED THE DIRECTORS.

How a Bank Teller Secured a Raise in His Salary.

The hotel bell-boy, who was recently sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary for stealing \$13,000 in a New York hotel, said that he had hidden the money where no one could find it, and where he could get it at the end of his ten years' term.

If the money is not literally hidden but buried, but is invested safely where it will draw interest, the boy may have about \$20,000 when he becomes a free man. This boy's actions reminds me of what a Western bank teller did some time ago. He was deeply intrusted with large sums of money.

Although his position was an important and responsible one, his salary was only \$1,000 a year.

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# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1892.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

### Republican State Convention.

A state convention of the republicans of Michigan will be held at the Detroit Rink, Detroit, on Thursday, April 14, 1892, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating electors of President and vice-President of the United States, and electing four delegates at large, and four alternate delegates at large to the republican national convention, to be held in Minneapolis, Tuesday, June 7, 1892; also for the purpose of selecting a chairman of the state central committee and two members thereof from each congressional district, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

In compliance with the resolutions adopted in Detroit, June 23, 1890, the secretary of each county convention will forward to the secretary of the state central committee, Detroit, Mich., by the earliest mail after the delegates to the state convention are chosen, a certified list of such delegates as are entitled to seats in the state convention from their respective counties.

JAMES MCMLIAN, Chairman.  
WM. R. RATES, Secretary.

Congressman Springer is out of danger, so far as erysipelas is concerned, but his free wool craze doesn't abate.

The local elections in New York show heavy Republican gains almost all over the state. The tribute to Hill and his methods is significant.

There are two good things to be said of Mr. Boies, the Democratic governor of Iowa: He voted for Blaine in 1884, and for Garfield in 1880. We doubt, however, whether they will aid his Presidential boom.

A railroad is contemplated from Grayling to Hammond's Bay. This would open up a vast tract of timber in Montmorency and Presque Isle counties and make certain a city at the mouth of Oquoe river.—*Examiner*.

The democrats of Niles have organized for the coming campaign. This is a sample of the enthusiastic speeches made: "If there is a member of my body that is not thoroughly democratic, I want to cut it off." —*Det. News*.

Within sixty days, the new tin mill at Hill City, will be at work reducing tin cans from the Harney's Peak mines. The tin plate bar is pretty nearly steeled, and this will be an additional stopper upon him.—*Blade*.

The charter elections through the state, last Monday, show the "tidal wave" rolling high on the Republican side. Democratic strongholds are overwhelmingly taken. Rosecrans, West Branch, Petoskey and Rogers City are all solidly Republican.

All of our subscribers who are square on the books will be furnished with the NATIONAL TRIBUNE, the best paper published in the interest of old soldiers, for 55 cents per year. Subscribe at once. See prospectus in another column.

The bill now pending in the Democratic House which provides for cutting down pensions twenty-five per cent. does not apply to all soldiers, but to certain classes. It is intended merely as an entering wedge. If successful in this, cuts bigger than twenty-five per cent. and applying to all classes of soldiers will be in order.

Representative Watson of Georgia grew quite pathetic in his speech on the Indian appropriation bill when he promised to deal fairly with the veterans who upheld the Union flag and asked better treatment for the one-armed and one-legged veterans who up held the honor of our flag." Mr. Watson ought to know by this time that there is only flag in the United States.

Our esteemed contemporary, in his last issue, presents a series of charges against the board of supervisors for acts of the past year. It is generally conceded that it is not a spasm of economy or virtue that has struck the Democrat, but a blow for political effect in the approaching election. That errors may have been committed we do not doubt, but we cannot admit intentional malfeasance in office, without proof.

The New York Evening Post characterizes the followers of Tammam in these words: "It consists of a solid mass of about 120,000 voters, which act as an army, under command, and on whom no speeches, or documents, or other similar instruments of persuasion can make the smallest impression". This description is true to the letter. Tammam's henchmen would vote for a Harlan gont, if he was put up as a candidate by the bosses of the organization.

Frederick Items.

J. Wallace, wife and daughter, returned home last Friday, from Cross Village.

Geo. Collins, left Sunday night, for Ohio. He expects to remain there during the Summer.

Mrs. Florid Howe is visiting at St. Thomas, Ont.

We understand that Mr. Graham, of Grayling, will have his barber tools at the hotel here, next Thursday evening and evening.

The Gaylord City Band will give an entire change of program, at their Concert, at the Town Hall, next week, Friday evening.

Mrs. Osborne, mother of F. H. Osborne, left Tuesday, for Lapeer, Michigan.

J. Karpes and family moved back from Otsego Lake, Monday.

David Flagg, of Grayling, spent Saturday in Frederic.

School closed Tuesday, for a week's vacation.

Notices announcing Caucus at Town Hall, Monday evening, are posted.

A trial car of peeled hemlock bolts, was shipped last week, to be used as an experiment for Pulp. If this car proves satisfactory, five hundred cords will be gotten out this Spring.

RESIDENT.

Additional Locals.

The new management of the Detroit Journal take pleasure in announcing that the services of Thos. May, Michigan's best and greatest portrait artist and cartoonist, have been secured for the JOURNAL, and that his work will hereafter appear exclusively in it.

Keep your eye on the JOURNAL.

Postmaster Badon was a member of Bethelau Tent, K. O. T. M. of Gaylord, and in six days from the time of proof of death, reached Port Huron, the headquarters. Mrs. Badon received her check for \$1,000.00 the full amount of the policy. Comment is unnecessary.—*Otsego Co. News*.

Dayton Clark, the absconding lumberman who was referred to last week, is said to be in Arkansas. His delinquencies are now said to be near \$7,000. Attachment suits are commenced against the property which he held, and the matter now promises a rich harvest for attorneys. That it was a preconceived fraud seems to be generally conceded.

Photographer Bonnell has completed a very unique scheme of advertising our town to the traveling world, by putting in the office of the Grayling House, a massive frame enclosing photographs and cards of our business men. The only trouble, if any, is that he has made them so good looking, that the average looker on, mistakes them for a gallery of the noted men of the day.

Ann Arbor city school children, will not drop pennies into the hat to assist the great state of Michigan in providing a school exhibit at the world's fair.

News comes from the east that Mr. Cleveland will spend the summer at Watch Hill, a little town in Rhode Island. Up to the time of his departure he will Watch Hill in New York.—*Bay City Tribune*.

The attempt of the democrats to discredit the pension system is a survival of the spirit of similar attempts on their part, to discredit the soldiers during the war, and the country will judge it accordingly.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

Reciprocity lowers foreign tariffs against American products, free trade would lower our tariffs against foreign products. Only a full fledged tariff "reformer" can distinguish the points of resemblance between the two policies.—*American Economist*.

It is now developed that the accusation against Gen. Alger is the result of an examination of the War Department records in 1888, at the instance of no less a person than President Cleveland, with a view to finding something detrimental to Gen. Alger and Harrison, whichever should be his opponent in the Presidential race.

Nothing could be found against Gen. Harrison, and there was only this flimsy accusation against Gen. Alger, which his disgruntled temporary superior officer had silly put on record, without daring to make it public at the time, when it could be fully and frankly met by its object.

The men who searched the records could not have failed to find a thousand commendations of Gen. Alger's courage and zeal in the service of his country. This was not what Mr. Cleveland wanted them to find. He was only anxious for them to dig up something which would hurt Gen. Alger, and he was only too happy to discover this cruel and unjustifiable fling of an ungenerous young West Pointer at a volunteer officer of whom he was jealous. The whole thing is characteristic of the attacks made on veterans. Cleveland was a stay-at-home Copperhead during the war, and meanly hostile to those who were doing service to the country that he was too selfish or cowardly to perform. It is from this class that proceeds the most malignant attack on veterans. The Southern rebel is a much more generous opponent of the Union soldier than the Northern Copperhead.—*National Tribune*.

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## WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1892.

The President seeks no war with Great Britain or any other power, but like the patriotic American—that he is, he is determined that American rights shall be maintained, let the consequences be what they may. All of the correspondence up to date together with the recently signed arbitration treaty, is before the Senate, which judging from opinions expressed by individuals is of about the same mind as the President, and it is not probable that the treaty will be ratified, unless Lord Salisbury on behalf of his government, shall agree to a renewal of the modus vivendi in Behring Sea. Should he persist in refusing it is probably that the treaty will be rejected and a sufficient naval force sent to Behring Sea to seize all illegal sealers, and if need be to fight any British vessels that may interfere.

And that is not all. Canada may expect to find all the favors she now enjoys by courtesy of this government withdrawn. Lord Salisbury would better think twice before acting upon the last communication sent him. He certainly would if he knew how very popular a war with Great Britain would be in this country.

The opinion of the tariff debate in the House was very tame compared with similar events in the Fiftieth and Fifty-First Congresses. The galleries were empty and not one half of the members were in their seats. Mr. McMillan made the opening speech, supposedly in favor of the free wool bill, but in reality a rambling defense of the alleged policy of the democrats as far as it relates to appropriations and the tariff. Mr. Dingley, of Maine, in his reply easily demolished the free trade champion.

Representative Harter, of Ohio, is about the only man in Congress who expresses any doubt of the House passing the Bland free coinage bill by a majority anywhere from 30 to 75 when it is taken up under the resolution adopted on Monday last. Mr. Harter believes, or professes to believe, that between now and the 2nd inst., he can convince enough democrats of the danger attending the passage of the free coinage bill to defeat it.

The democrats are getting seriously alarmed, over the outlook for their party in the next House of Representatives, which some of them acknowledge to be anything else but encouraging. In spite of their big majority in the present House, they see defeat staring them in the face, in the next Congressional election. Representative McCready, who wants to be chairman of the Congressional campaign committee, has obtained enough signatures to have a democratic caucus called for the purpose of naming the House members of that committee, and it will be issued at once.

Ex-Speaker Reed was given a grand reception on Tuesday evening by the National Republican Auxiliary Association, an organization composed of representatives from the various State associations existing here, and a more enthusiastic crowd has never assembled in Washington. The ex-Speaker responded to a congratulatory address delivered by Representative Burrows, of Michigan, in his best vein, not forgetting the shortcomings of the democratic majority in the present House, including the economizing by cutting down the appropriation for school books for the poor children in the District of Columbia public schools, and closing with: "Meanwhile the republican party, emerging from its temporary disaster, turns its shining face to the future, just as ever, the one hope of progress of the people of the United States".

The Commissioner of Patents, has issued the following circular letter to all having business before or with that office: "The Patent Office regrets that, in consequence of want of room for the storage and arrangement of printed copies of patents, it will be impossible to fill your order in current issues until additional room is provided by the proper authorities". This will entail great hardship on thousands of manufacturers, inventors and owners of patents and create much confusion.

Congress has persistently neglected to appropriate the money for the necessary room for the United States Patent Office, in the face of the fact that the Patent Office has \$4,000,000 of its own earnings lying idle in the public Treasury. One fourth of that amount would provide ample accommodations.

The Senate has passed the Paddock Pure Food bill without a division. The retrenchment ideas of the democrats on the House River and Harbor committee have been stampeded by outside pressure and it is now conceded that the river and harbor bill soon to be reported will carry more than \$20,000,000.

Representative Harter, who has become conspicuous on account of his opposition to free coinage, is now after Senator Hill, having written an open letter to Hill asking him to state his position on free coinage, etc.

"I do not smoke, nor chew, nor lie. Nor steal, nor take my 'teas'. I simply am a Democrat. And that's enough for me." — Webster.

## HALLO!

## HALLO!

## "A," Do you know??

## "B," What?

"A," That D. B. CONNER has returned from below,

where he bought a new and full stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS! \*

But this is not all, but you ought to get the prices on

his

HAY, GRAIN AND OTHER FEED

You will be surprised at the lowness of prices on all his different lines of Goods, so much so, that you will at once be convinced where your money will go the farthest.

Do not forget the place. It is at the store of

D. B. CONNER,

Grayling Michigan.

## IF YOU WANT

## A LUMBER WAGON

ROAD WAGON, OR

## CARRIAGE? \*

## REAPER, OR MOWER OR DRILL? \*

## PLOW, OR HARROW OR CULTIVATOR? \*

## OR ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF

## AGRICULTURAL \* IMPLEMENTS? \*

CALL ON

O. PALMER, -

Grayling, Mich.

The proposition to put binding twine on the free list is too bare-faced a fraud for even such a free trade organ as the New York Times. It points out that the McKinley bill practically cheapened binding twine as far as it is possible to do so, by lowering the tariff, and that if the light duty now remaining should be repealed it could not make any difference in the retail price of the articles to the farmer.

The Commissioner of Patents, has issued the following circular letter to all having business before or with that office: "The Patent Office regrets that, in consequence of want of room for the storage and arrangement of printed copies of patents, it will be impossible to fill your order in current issues until additional room is provided by the proper authorities". This will entail great hardship on thousands of manufacturers, inventors and owners of patents and create much confusion.

Farmer Livingston, of Georgia, has punctured the bubble of the dreamers who thought they saw in the Farmers' Alliance movement an opportunity to unite the South and West against the East and North. Livingston declares himself a Democrat, and exhorts all Southern Alliance men to stand firm in the Democratic party. The Republican farmers of the West, who are asked to abandon their allegiance to the party for the phantom of a powerless third party, can read a warning in this.

Free trade England is menaced with a strike of nearly half a million miners against a proposed reduction of wages. The wages paid now are equal only to a bare subsistence, and a reduction would mean not a curtailment of luxuries but loss of the necessities of life. The strike means widespread suffering, not for the miners alone, but for the poor in general, owing to increase in the price of coal, while a large number of iron workers will also be thrown out of employment. The condition of affairs in England is not calculated to strengthen the arguments for free trade in America.

K. O. T. M. Expenses.

A report having been circulated that the salaries of the officers of the Great Camp, K. O. T. M. were enormous and its expenses greater than other lodges; The Evening News of Saginaw prints the following, showing the expenses to be less than that of similar organizations:

The expenses of the Great Camp for 1891 amounts to \$26,622.17, as follows: Great Commander, \$300; Great Record Keeper, \$1,500; Great Finance Keeper, \$1,400; Auditors, \$75; clerk hire, \$1,623.21; State deputy, \$2,231.21; expenses Great Camp sessions, \$7,847.02; office rent and fuel \$108; postage, express, etc., \$7,434.60; official paper, \$5,024.13.

The society has 450 tents in Michigan, and 26,155 members. For the year 1892 the salaries and clerk hire has been raised from \$9,271.21 to \$5,575.

The Brewer Pottery Co., of Tiffin, O., import their raw clay from England and make English ware exclusively, employing 400 American workpeople. They sell their wares as cheap as they are sold in England. The duty on the manufactured articles is 65 per cent. Thus the McKinley bill gives employment to 400 people in Tiffin, who otherwise would be employed in England. They buy their food and all other necessities of life in Tiffin, instead of in an English pottery town. Will some free trader have the kindness to point out where any wrong is done to any American, and why this tariff is not beneficial?

Blade.

## HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

### IT IS THE VERDICT

### OF THE PEOPLE,

### THAT OUR

### LINE \* OF \* SPRING \* GOODS\*

Surpasses any that was ever before shown in Grayling, or vicinity, and it will repay all that are in need

--of--

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS,

CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES AND

Gent's. Furnishing Goods,</

# The Avalanche

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1892.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

Alpena will have a tannery.

Clara has a new business college.

Blank receipts for sale at this office.

Alpena has a branch of the drunk-  
cure.

Full Cream Cheese, at the store of  
S. H. & Co.

Saginaw county's poorhouse has 47  
inmates.

Crows put in their appearance about  
Grayling, last week.

Goblets at Jackson & Masters' for  
cents a piece.

Hadley's young men have organized  
a republican club.

Garland Ranges, at all prices, at the  
store of S. H. & Co.

The March docket of the Saginaw  
court contains 170 cases.

Blank receipts for sale at this office,  
with or without stubs.

J. S. Grego, of Beaver Creek, was  
in town last Tuesday.

Messrs. Jackson & Master handle the  
Western Cottage Organ.

L. Jenson was shaking hands with  
friends here Tuesday.

Fig Jam, something new. Try it,  
at Claggett & Pringle's.

A G. A. R. trades exhibition is in  
progress at Battle Creek.

For California fruit, all kinds, go  
to Wight's restaurant.

Reindeer boys found several lively  
pollywogs in the creek.

B. Cook, of Niles, has completed  
his fiftieth year as editor.

Large quantities of gas and oil have  
been struck at Killmaster.

Salling, Hanson & Co. have just re-  
ceived a new invoice of Hats.

Some of the strikers at Wheeler's  
ship yards are returning to work.

Jackson & Masters are selling their  
entire stock of overcoats at cost.

John Moss, of Grand Marais, has a  
hog trained to draw a load.

Republican Caucus at the Town  
Hall, next Saturday evening.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Or-  
anges, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant.

The drive in Houghton Lake will  
amount to 150,000 feet this season.

Otsego county officers have moved  
into the new Court House.

A nobby line of Mens' and Boys'  
stiff Hats, at Claggett and Pringle's.

A fine line of shirts and neckties af-  
ways on hand, at Jackson & Masters'.

One Silver Spoon given away with  
every pound of Coffee, at the store of  
S. H. & Co.

Hard Cider Socials are the latest  
things in the way of church entertain-  
ments.

Salling, Hanson & Co. say that they  
have the best quality of Laces, at low  
prices.

Two thoroughbred Shorthorns for  
sale, on easy terms. Enquire at this  
office.

An Otsego woman spent \$127 to re-  
cover a \$2 dog. The law suit has just  
ended.

Dr. W. H. Niles, of Oscoda county,  
came into town Tuesday, with the  
cold wave.

Surveyors are at work on the pro-  
jected entrance of the Grand Trunk  
into Bay City.

Mercury registered at 12° below ze-  
ro yesterday morning. "Roses will  
blow again".

May Flower Flour, is again in the  
market, and can be purchased at the  
store of S. H. & Co.

The union services at the M. E.  
church are being continued this week  
with increased interest.

White Goods, Embroideries and  
Black Sateens, at low figures, at the  
store of S. H. & Co.

Supervisor Fauble, Andrew Cruzen,  
M. Dyer and John M. Smith, of  
Grove, were in town, Tuesday.

The finest line of Laces and Em-  
broideries ever received in town, at  
Claggett and Pringle's.

West Bay City Republicans have orga-  
nized a campaign club with 250  
charter members.

Singer Sewing machines for sale on  
the instalment plan, by  
E. R. DECKROW.

William Williams, of Bridgeman,  
killed a hog last week that weighed  
dressed, 725 pounds.

You have seen those elegant Knit  
Working Jackets, for \$3.50 and \$4.00  
a piece, at Jackson and Masters'.

Before October next Alpena is to  
have two miles of street railway, hand-  
somely equipped.

If you want a first class Sewing Ma-  
chine, buy the American or Domestic  
of Jackson & Masters.

The Michelson & Hanson Co., will  
soon move their headquarters from  
Otsego Lake to Lewiston. — *Mo Mail*.

Union services still continue at the  
M. E. church, every evening.

John J. Neiderer, of Blaine, is the  
happy father of a bouncing boy, since  
the 5th inst.

Jackson & Masters are offering the  
balance of their stock of Fancy China  
and Glass Ware, at cost.

Out of 14 employees in the Adrian  
postoffice, 13 are either old soldiers or  
children of soldiers.

A fine line of Ladies' Slippers, just  
received, at Claggett & Pringle's.  
Prices lower than ever.

Two-year-old Horace Doyle, of  
Niles, explored a tub of boiling water.  
He will live.

Reports from different sections of  
the state indicate that this will be an  
exceedingly good year for fruits.

John K. Hanson was home, for  
Sunday with his family. He says  
work at Lewiston is rushing.

Mrs. R. Sparks and her son have re-  
turned from their visit to "Merrill  
Endland", happy and well.

A small portmonee was found on the  
street, Sunday, which the owner can  
have by calling at this office.

Havens and Waldron have got the  
finest barn in the county nearly en-  
closed, for R. Hanson.

W. S. Chalker has got fairly at  
work on his new job, for Maltby, of  
Bay City, and the logs are flying.

Thomas A. Canny has bought the  
pleasant home of Mercy Burton, corner  
of Ottawa and Spruce streets.

W. W. Metcalf lost a valuable horse  
in camp, one day last week, which  
helps to reduce the profit on his job.

In makes us feel good all over to  
have a man come in and pay a year's  
subscription in advance; consequently  
we are feeling good most of the time.  
*Kalkaska*.

While the boys of the family were  
playing pedro and smoking cabbage  
leaves a West Branch girl cut hay for  
the stock and clipped off all the sin-  
gers of one of her hands.

Word has been received in the vil-  
lage that Dayton Clark has given up  
the lumber job he had near Lewiston,  
and that himself and teams are now  
on their way to Arkansas. — *Mo Mail*.

A Pentwater paper laments the mor-  
al state of many of the female sex  
there. Of course, the men are all  
right.

A Michigan Central log train jumped  
the track a short distance north of  
Roscommon Saturday night. No one  
was injured.

Claggett and Pringle are filling their  
store jars full of new goods. Bargains  
in every department. Prices lower  
than ever.

Carl Paetzke, of Blaine, with the  
aid of his neighbors put up a good  
house on his homestead, Sec. 26, last  
week.

Just received at Claggett and Prin-  
gle's, a new and complete stock of  
Mens' and Childrens' Hats. All the  
latest styles.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread  
and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's  
restaurant. He has just received a  
large assortment.

Do not forget that Salling, Hanson  
& Co. are closing out their stock of  
Clothing below cost. Now is a good  
time to get a Spring suit.

The State Teachers' Institute for  
Crawford and Roscommon counties  
will be held here for this year, May 23.  
Full announcement later.

The state board of agriculture has  
decided to abandon the experimental  
stations in the northern part of the  
state, excepting only the Grayling sta-  
tion.

R. P. Forbes and A. Taylor have  
gone to Lewiston to work for Mr. Sils-  
by in the erection of a large boarding  
house for the M. H. L. Co.

It is expected that the state board of  
control will appropriate \$12,500 for a  
state road from the Hubbard Lake  
settlement to Alpena.

H. M. Elliott, a prominent attorney  
of Oscoda, was in town Saturday look-  
ing after the interests of Mr. Potts,  
in the matter of the Clark failure.

Day & Hoover, the crack barbers  
from Lake City, have vanquished. Their  
subscription and other printing bills  
will be sold cheap.

At the village election held at Ros-  
common, Monday, the entire republi-  
can ticket was elected by majorities  
ranging from 5 to 36.

The next wandering barber from  
Lake City or any other seaport, will  
pay his subscription in advance, if he  
wants the *AVALANCHE*.

Michael McDermody, vagrant, was  
up before Justice Woodburn, last  
Tuesday. He was given a lecture  
and discharged on suspended sentence.

It is expected that Dr. W. H. Niles,  
of Oscoda county, will speak at the  
Presbyterian church, next Sunday  
evening. Union services.

The Clark failure is likely to prove  
a bonanza to attorneys. Attachment  
and replevin suits usually amount to  
more in attorney fees than in any-  
thing else.

The Lutherans held religious ser-  
vices in the M. E. church, Sunday  
morning and in the Presbyterian in  
the evening, those societies holding un-  
ion services. It is promised that a  
new lutheran church is to be built here  
this spring.

Alpena's society buds will hold a  
"hard times" carnival.

Chas. W. Taylor, late publisher of  
the Alpena Echo, has accepted a job  
on the Detroit Times.

The name of Potts, Oscoda county,  
has been changed to McKinley—all on  
account of the tariff bill.

George McCullough has purchased  
one half interest in the Barber Shop,  
 lately run by Day & Hoover.

A citizen of Hudson has grated  
enough horseradish during the winter  
to pay for all his wood and coal.

There will be a special meeting of  
Marvin Post, No. 24, Grand Army of  
the Republic, to-morrow evening.

The Ward railroad, extending west  
from Grayling, will be ironed by the  
M. C. company next summer. — *Mo*.

At a West Branch funeral a young  
lady slipped and fell into the grave  
just as the coffin was to be lowered.

At West Branch last summer a show  
had to pay a \$1 license. Last week  
one of the churches gave an enter-  
tainment and the license was \$5.

A fine specimen of a lynx, measur-  
ing five feet from tip to tip, was trap-  
ped near Palmer. This is the sixth  
captured there this winter.

John Gray was arrested for being  
drunk. Justice Woodburn suspended  
sentence against him and gave him  
two hours in which to leave town.

Leon J. Stephan, Tp. Clerk.

Notice of Caucus.

NOTICE is hereby given to the electors  
of Beaver Creek Township, that a  
Caucus for the nomination of  
Township Officers, will be held at the  
Fauble School House, on Saturday, the  
19th day of March, from 9 o'clock, p.m.

JOHN F. HUM, Sup.

MELVIN A. BATES, Clerk,  
JOHN STALEY Tp. Treas.

Notice of Registration.

NOTICE is hereby given to the electors  
of the Township of Grayling, will be held at  
the Town Hall, in said township, on  
Saturday, the 23rd day of April, 1892,

for the purpose of registering the names of all  
such persons as shall be possessed of the necessary  
qualifications of electors in said township, who  
may apply for that purpose, and that said Board  
of Registration will be in session on  
the day and at the place aforesaid from 9 o'clock in  
the forenoon until 1 o'clock in the afternoon,  
and from 3 until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

DATED this 10th day of March, A.D.  
1892.

JOHN F. HUM, Tp. Clerk.

Notice of Registration.

NOTICE is hereby given to the electors  
of Grove township, Crawford county, that the  
Board of Registration will be held at the Clerk's office,  
near Stephen's bridge, on Saturday, the  
26th day of March, 1892, for the  
purpose of registering the names of all  
such persons as shall be possessed of the necessary  
qualifications of electors in said township, who  
may apply for that purpose, and that said Board  
of Registration will be in session on  
the day and at the place aforesaid from 9 o'clock in  
the forenoon until 1 o'clock in the afternoon,  
and from 3 until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

LEON J. STEPHAN,  
T.P. CLERK.

Notice of Registration.

NOTICE is hereby given to the electors  
of the Township of Grayling, will be held at  
the Town Hall, in said township, on Saturday, the  
23rd day of April, 1892,

for the purpose of registering the names of all  
such persons as shall be possessed of the necessary  
qualifications of electors in said township, who  
may apply for that purpose, and that said Board  
of Registration will be in session on 9 o'clock in  
the forenoon until 1 o'clock in the afternoon,  
and from 3 until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

DATED this 11th day of March, A.D.  
1892.

LEON J. STEPHAN,  
T.P. CLERK.

Notice of Registration.

NOTICE is hereby given to the electors  
of the Township of Grayling, will be held at  
the Town Hall, in said township, on Saturday, the  
23rd day of April, 1892,

for the purpose of registering the names of all  
such persons as shall be possessed of the necessary  
qualifications of electors in said township, who  
may apply for that purpose, and that said Board  
of Registration will be in session on 9 o'clock in  
the forenoon until 1 o'clock in the afternoon,  
and from 3 until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

DATED this 12th day of March, A.D.  
1892.

LEON J. STEPHAN,  
T.P. CLERK.

Notice of Registration.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be signed by the name of the author; not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful, in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

#### HOME TALENT ABROAD.

##### SOME AMERICAN SONG BIRDS IN EUROPE.

Many of Our Finest Native Songsters, as Well as Sundry of Our Birds of Showy Plumage, Are Now Domesticated Across the Atlantic Ocean.

###### Aclimatization of Birds.

The fact that the common, mean, pugnacious and treacherous sparrow, immigrant from Europe, has of late years made itself so obnoxious as to occasion class legislation and a war of extermination.

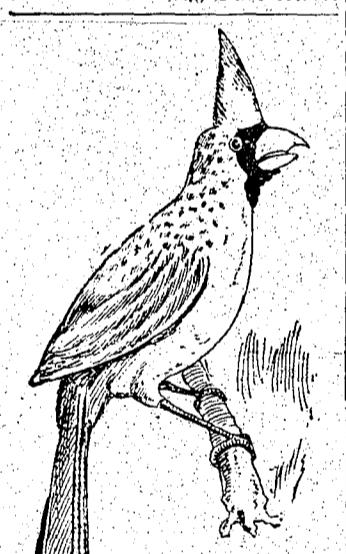


MEADOWLARK.

ation, makes the question of bird importation and exportation, and especially that of domestication, timely and interesting. Right here let it be stated, with the single exception of the so-called English sparrow, no American bird that has found a welcome home in this country, has received the hospitality shown it. And quite a number of transatlantic songsters and warblers have been imported during a decade or two. The great lovers and knowers of birds, the Germans, have especially distinguished themselves in systematic efforts at importing and then propagating a number of the most charming little song birds that render the forests and glades, the hedges and bushes of the fatherland so tuneful. Among these may be mentioned more particularly the nightingale and redbreast, the linnet and thrush, the finch and the lark and the robin. Specimens of these may now be met with in the parks and gardens, or, as in the case of the lark, on the boundless prairies.

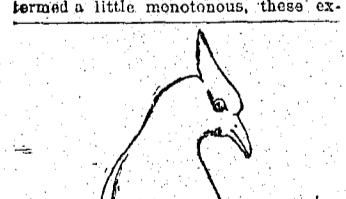
It is true—that though it is not comparatively few Americans that a much greater number of American birds have imported of recent years to years to Europe. And it was likewise again the country where birds are cherished and potted, and loved and praised the most in prose and song. In Germany, where these little American strangers were received most kindly and domesticated most quickly. There are, it is true, a few varieties of American birds, among them our national favorite, the mockingbird, that have become pets in thousands of European homes, in England and France as well as in Germany and in the Scandinavian north. But these, as well as that magnificent little fellow, the cardinal grosbeak, popularly known across the water as the Virginia nightingale, are kept in cages, and hence not native citizens' rights.

There are, however, pretty American birds kept in captivity over there as well, such as the catbird, the Carolina parrot, the red-winged blackbird, the yellowhammer and the bobolink, the meadowlark and the bluejay and indigo bunting. These are all valued more or less highly in Germany especially, either because of their melodious song, or else because



CARDINAL GROSBEAK.

of their brilliant plumage or their docility and cleverness at executing tricks. The most expensive of these caged American pets, the mockingbird, is, however, at the same time one of the hardest of them, because very quickly acclimated and learns to mate and rear young ones on foreign soil. Hence, too, the mockingbird is such a general favorite with dealers and lovers of birds in the old country. With that this bird is capable of learning new tunes all the time, and it therefore richly repays the attention and trouble required to teach it to develop into a fine-class songster. The case is similar with that other European favorite, the cardinal grosbeak. They are in song from March to September, beginning at the first appearance of dawn and repeating a favorite stanza or musical passage twenty or thirty times successively. While their song, therefore, must be termed a little monotonous, these ex-



as well as by the beguile-like clearness of their voice and the inexpensiveness of their board and lodging.

But these American varieties, as well as some of the others mentioned, while affording pleasure to their keepers and owners, cannot be said to have acquired European citizenship. It is quite likely that if they were given a chance to return to their old haunts in this country they would gladly forswear allegiance to Emperor Wilhelm or Queen Victoria. It is different with some other American birds.

The one man who has especially exerted himself in acclimating American birds of different species in Europe is Dr. Carl Russ of Germany, the greatest living ornithologist. And he pays the highest compliments to a large number of our birds, claiming that they are easy to acclimate over there, and that because of several sterling qualities possessed by all of them they would make very valuable acquisitions to the list of European birds. As qualities of this kind he names the beauties of their plumage, their docility, intelligence, amiable disposition, their song, and—most important of all—their expertness in destroying noxious insects, especially caterpillars and worms. Dr. Russ claims that the collection of American birds has of late diminished in number, due to laws prohibiting this which have gone into effect in a number of our States, and he expresses the fear that within a short time the importation of American birds

wings right along, even on days when snow was lying deeply.

As the one American bird of all others which Dr. Russ recommends for acclimation in Germany, England and

France, he gives the following advice:

"The Remarkable Experience of Char-Quant as Investigated by an Albany (N. Y.) Journal Reporter—A Story of Sur-prising Interest."

[Albany, N. Y., Journal, March 4.]

SARATOGA, March 4.—For some time past there have been reports here and elsewhere in Saratoga County of a most remarkable indeed, so remarkable as to be miraculous—cure of a most severe case of locomotor ataxia, or creeping paralysis, simply by the use of a popular remedy known as "Pink Pills for Pale People," prepared and put up by

the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Morristown, N. Y., and Brooklyn, Ont. The story was to the effect that Mr. Charles A. Quant, of Galway, who for the last six or eight years has been a great sufferer from creeping paralysis and its attendant ills, and who had become utterly powerless of all self-help, had, by the use of a few boxes of the Pink Pills for Pale People, been so fully restored to health as to be able to walk about the street without the aid of crutches. The fame of this wonderful, miraculous cure was so great that the Evening Journal reporter thought it worth his while to go to Galway to call on Mr. Quant, to learn from his lips, and from the observation and testimony of his neighbors, if his alleged cure was a fact or only an unfounded rumor. And so he drove to Galway and spent a day and a night there in visiting Mr. Quant, getting his story, and interviewing his neighbors and fellow-townsman. It may be proper to say that Galway is a pretty little village of 400 people, delightfully located near the center of the town of Galway, in Saratoga County, and about 17 miles from Saratoga Springs. Upon inquiry, the residence of Mr. Charles A. Quant was easily found, for everybody seemed to know him speak well of him, and to be overflowing with surprise and satisfaction at his wonderful cure and restoration to the activities of enterprise and citizenship. For Mr. Quant was well known, was pleased to have the opportunity of bearing testimony to the high character of Mr. Quant, and of verifying the story of his recovery from the terrible affliction from which he had for so long a time been a sufferer.

Truly, the duty of the physician is not to save life, but to heal disease.

The other citizens of Galway, seeing the wonderful cure of Mr. Quant by the Pink Pills for Pale People, are using them. Frederick Sexton, a sufferer from rheumatism, said he was finding great benefit from their use, and Mr. Schultz, who had suffered from chronic dysentery for years, said he had taken two boxes of the pills and was already cured.

Mr. Quant, who had tried faith cure, with cures of that treatment in Albany and Greenville, S. C., but with no benefit, results.

A number of the more prominent citizens of Galway, as Rev. C. E. Herbert, of the Presbyterian Church; Prof. Jas. Kelly, principal of the academy; John P. and Harriet Crouch, and Frank and Edward Willard, merchants, and many others to whom Mr. Quant and his so miraculous cure by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are well known, were pleased to have the opportunity of bearing testimony to the high character of Mr. Quant, and of verifying the story of his recovery from the terrible affliction from which he had for so long a time been a sufferer.

Truly, the duty of the physician is not to save life, but to heal disease.

The remarkable result from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the case of Mr. Charles A. Quant induced the reporter to make further inquiries concerning them, and he ascertained that they are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is generally used, but a highly scientific preparation, the result of years of study and careful experiment. They have no rival as a blood builder and nerve restorer, and have met with unparalleled success in the treatment of such diseases as paralysis, rheumatism, sciatica, St. Vitus' dance, palpitation of the heart, that tired feeling which affects so many, and all diseases depending upon a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale or swollen cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from a weak, worn-out power, or excess of whatever virtue.

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IN A CHICAGO HOTEL.

It Was Full of Magnificent Dances to Bother Country Guests.

He was from a country town and stopped at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and was assigned to a commodious inside room in the northwest corner of the house, near La Salle street. He was not satisfied.

The noise and rattle and tumult of the streets reached him and made him yearn to look out on the busy scenes whence they came. The strokes of the big Board of Trade clock resounded through the corridors, and this young man's desire to gaze on the tower above the ringing bell hung. So he went to the office, sought Sam Parker and spoke thus:

"Say, mister, I don't like that room you gave me. I can't see anything but the walls of a big building and some sort of a place with a glass floor." He meant the court in the center of the hotel.

"Why, cert'nly," said the obliging accommodating Parker. "What kind of a room would you like?"

"Oh, I'm—not particular. Anything where I can see something outdoors."

"Well, I dunno. I had a good wash just before leaving St. Louis, and—"

"I mean do you wish a room with a bath-room attached?"

"Oh, I don't care if it's next to a bathroom. Just look about there; so's there don't too many people to go through my room in the bath-room."

"How would a nice room around here on Clark street front suit you?"

"First-rate."

"Front, change the gentlemen from 203 to 276."

"How far apart are these rooms?" inquired the St. Louis man anxiously.

"About two dollars and a half," replied Sam.

"I mean how far in distance. How far will I have to carry my valise?"

"Just about two blocks," said Sam, making a mental survey and topographical plot of the second floor of the Grand Pacific.

"Great gosh all hemlock! I want to stay in the hotel," protested the man from the bridge.

"Oh, you can walk two blocks without getting out of this house," said Mr. Parker. "If you get lost tell your troubles to a policeman."—Chicago Post.

No Business to Think At All.

A Russian press censor permitted the following item to appear in a Moscow paper: "It is our opinion that Russia needs new railroads, and will have them." For this the censor was suspended for three months and the editor fined \$300.

An' Utter Slave.

"Goodness, John, how queer baby looks. I believe he is going to have a fit." "By George, I believe you are right. Where's my camera?"—Indianapolis Journal.

If you want to find out how much clear dog there is to a man, find out how he treats his wife.

as well as by the beguile-like clearness of their voice and the inexpensiveness of their board and lodging.

But these American varieties, as well as some of the others mentioned, while affording pleasure to their keepers and owners, cannot be said to have acquired European citizenship. It is quite likely that if they were given a chance to return to their old haunts in this country they would gladly forswear allegiance to Emperor Wilhelm or Queen Victoria.

It is different with some other American birds.

The one man who has especially exerted himself in acclimating American birds of different species in Europe is Dr. Carl Russ of Germany, the greatest living ornithologist. And he pays the highest compliments to a large number of our birds, claiming that they are easy to acclimate over there, and that because of several sterling qualities possessed by all of them they would make very valuable acquisitions to the list of European birds.

As qualities of this kind he names the beauties of their plumage, their docility, intelligence, amiable disposition, their song, and—most important of all—their expertness in destroying noxious insects, especially caterpillars and worms.

And the one American bird of all others which Dr. Russ recommends for acclimation in Germany, England and

France, he gives the following advice:

"The Remarkable Experience of Char-Quant as Investigated by an Albany (N. Y.) Journal Reporter—A Story of Sur-prising Interest."

[Albany, N. Y., Journal, March 4.]

SARATOGA CO. MIRACLE.

HELPLESS FOR YEARS AND EX-CLUSED FROM HOSPITALS AS INCURABLE.

The Remarkable Experience of Char-Quant as Investigated by an Albany (N. Y.) Journal Reporter—A Story of Sur-prising Interest.

[Albany, N. Y., Journal, March 4.]

SARATOGA, March 4.—For some time past there have been reports here and elsewhere in Saratoga County of a most remarkable indeed, so remarkable as to be miraculous—cure of a most severe

case of locomotor ataxia, or creeping paralysis, simply by the use of a popular remedy known as "Pink Pills for Pale People."

In this case Mr. Marshall, who is a prominent member of the Royal Tempters of Temperance, had after four years of constant treatment by the most eminent Canadian physicians been pronounced incurable, and was paid the \$1,000 total disability claim allowed by the order in such cases. Some months after Mr. Marshall began a course of treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking 15 boxes was fully

restored to health.

"I thought, I would try them, and my wife sent for two boxes of the pills and took them according to the directions given on the wrapper in each box. For the first few days the cold baths were pretty severe, as I was so very weak, but I continued to follow instructions as to taking the pills and treatment, and even before I had used up the two boxes of

pills I began to feel beneficial effects on my body. My pains were not so bad; I felt warmer, my head felt better; my food began to relish and agree with me; I could straighten up; the feeling began to come back into my limbs; I began to be able to get about on crutches; my eye sight became as good as ever, and now, after the use of eight boxes of the pills, I am as strong as ever. I am with the help of a cane easily about the house and yard, can eat wood and on pleasant days I walk down town. My stomach trouble is gone; I have gained ten pounds; I feel like a new man, and when the spring opens I expect to be able to renew my organ and piano-agency. I cannot speak in too high terms of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, as I know they saved my life after all the doctors had given up as incurable."

Other citizens of Galway, seeing the wonderful cure of Mr. Quant by the Pink Pills for Pale People, are using them. Frederick Sexton, a sufferer from rheumatism, said he was finding great benefit from their use, and Mr. Schultz, who had suffered from chronic dysentery for years, said he had taken two boxes of the pills and was already cured.

Mr. Quant, who had tried faith cure, with cures of that treatment in Albany and Greenville, S. C., but with no benefit,

results.

A number of the more prominent citizens of Galway, as Rev. C. E. Herbert,

of the Presbyterian Church; Prof. Jas. Kelly, principal of the academy; John P. and Harriet Crouch, and Frank and Edward Willard, merchants, and many others to whom Mr. Quant and his so miraculous cure by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are well known, were pleased to have the opportunity of bearing testimony to the high character of Mr. Quant, and of verifying the story of his recovery from the terrible affliction from which he had for so long a time been a sufferer.

Truly, the duty of the physician is not to save life, but to heal disease.

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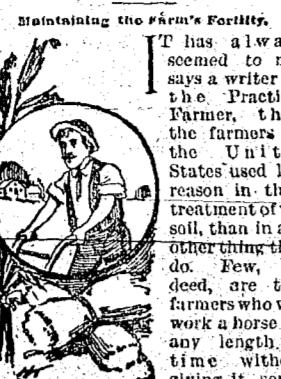
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"Oh, I don't care if it's next to a bathroom. Just look about there; so's there don't too many people to go through my room in the bath-room."

## HOME AND THE FARM.

A DEPARTMENT MADE UP FOR OUR RURAL FRIENDS.

**How to Preserve the Fertility of the Land**  
—Symptoms of Lump Jaw—Oil Meal for Stock—Simple Methods of Grafting—Household and Kitchen.



"Beauty without grace is a hook without a bait." That's what the French think. Whether it be true or not, there are many American women who do not even possess the hook-beauty, and attractiveness are denied them. Why? Because they're languid, cross and irritable. They know not what it is to be without pain or discomfort half the time.

That's it; suffer in silence—misunderstand—when there's a remedy—Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—at hand that isn't an experiment, but which is sold by druggists, under the guarantee that if you are disappointed in any way with it, you get your money back by applying to its makers.

A simple scrub to weak wretchedness is the first and last health-building of a "run-down" system. Nothing does it so surely as the "Favorite Prescription." None like it!

For overworked, debilitated women, teachers, milliners, seamstresses, "shop girls," nursing mothers, one and all are cured by it.

## SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

This GREAT COUGH CURE, this successful CONSUMPTION CURE is sold by druggists on a positive guarantee, a test that no other Cure can stand successfully. If you have a COUGH, HOARSENESS or LA GRIPPE, it will cure you promptly. If your child has the CROUP or WHOOPING COUGH, use quickly and relief is sure. If you fear CONSUMPTION, don't wait until you can't hope for a Cure, but get it now and receive immediate help. Price, 10c and \$1.00. Ask your druggist for SHILOH'S CURE. If your lungs are sore or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plasters.

There is ease for those far gone in consumption—not recovery—ease.

There is cure for those not far gone.

There is prevention—better than cure—for those who are threatened.

Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING and Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, even if you are only a little thin.

Free.

Scott & Bowin, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York. Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. \$1.



THE NEXT MORNING FEEL BRIGHT AND NEW AND IN COMPLEXION RESTORED. My doctor says it acts kindly on the stomach, liver and kidneys, and is a pleasant laxative. This drink is safe, and is prepared for use as easily as tea. It is called "LANE'S MEDICINE."

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURE FOR CATARRH, COLD IN HEAD, CHAYFEVER & C. ELY'S CREAM BALM. Cleanse the Nasal Passages, Alleviate Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sore, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

TRY THE CURE! MAY-FEVER A particle is applied into each nostril and is absorbed by the mucous membranes. ELY'S CREAM BALM. Manufactured by Ely Brothers, 100 Broadway, New York.

## MOTHERS' FRIEND

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY.

Calvin, La., Dec. 2, 1888.—My wife used MOTHER'S FRIEND before her third confinement, and says she would not be without it for hundreds of dollars.

DOCK MILLS.

Sent by express on receipt of price, \$1.00 per box. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

OPPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 Days. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

GEST POLISH IN THE WORLD.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED

with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the skin, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is the best. Price, 50c. and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS.

It may be transmitted from one animal to another, and from animal to man, cases should be isolated and handled with caution.

Oil for stock.

A Smith Center (Kan.) subscriber of the Stockman writes: Will it do to feed breeding stock ground oil meal? It is claimed here that it will not as it will cause pregnant animals to lose their young. I would like to feed some but if there is danger will not. Also will feeding the threshed straw and chaff have the same effect? Authorities differ on this subject. We are feeding it to cows but are careful not to give as much to those with calfs as those that are not. Have never fed more than two pounds a day to those with calfs and never had any bad results so far. Would rather feed oil meal than turn a cow loose to chaff when I could not tell how much she would eat in the way of small seeds. While the question is unsettled, we go slow in the amount fed pregnant animals. To growing and fattening stock give plenty to eat.

Red Poll Cattle.

Red Poll cattle have been generally classed among the beef breeds, says an exchange, but there seems to be evidence now that they have some claim to be recognized as dairy animals, or at least, as good "general purpose" uniting good beef and good milking qualities. At the Ohio State Fair last fall a Red Poll cow took three first premiums in the milk test for the largest amount of butter fat, and other solids, and for the largest amount of milk, butter fat, and other solids. We believe this breed is bound to gain in popularity, both because of its intrinsic worth and because many people are beginning to favor hornless cattle, yet do not want to practice dehorning.

Notes.

AFTER calves learn to be held it does not take long to teach them to lead.

CALVES should have a yard where they can exercise to themselves every day.

ECONOMY of production is as important as maximum of product when prices are high.

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It is better to give a scrub thoroughbred care than a thoroughbred scrub care.

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A CONNECTICUT man whose sheep find ticks uses this plan to get rid of them: He lays the sheep on her side, opens the wool, shakes snuff on the skin three or four inches apart, and closes the wool. In about three days the fleas and ticks will all be dead.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

How to graft.

Anyone possessed of fair intelligence and a good degree of care may practice some of the more simple methods of grafting and with good success, says a correspondent in Farm and Home. A grafted tree

will usually bear from two to five years, which with the certainty that the fruit will be true to name, gives it a great advantage over nursery stock.

Scions are cuttings from shoots of the previous year's growth, and should be taken from a thrifty vigorous tree.

They may be cut in December or, indeed, any time in early spring before the buds begin to swell. Or the cuttings may be made at

Fig. 1. the time they are set, if the grafting is performed before the leaves appear; if they are not to be used at once, they may be kept for an indefinite period by placing them in a box of sand or sawdust in a dark, cool cellar.

To serve oysters on the half-shell, clean the shells thoroughly, open them carefully, and place those to which the oysters adhere upon an oyster plate, arranging them in a circle about the outside of the plate, with a piece of lemon in the center.

The order of washing dishes is of some importance. Glass should be taken first, then silver, then china. If there is a specially choice dish, wash it out, and wipe it by itself, and immediately set it away, that the chances of breakage may be reduced to a minimum. After the dishes are done, carefully swirl, rinse and dry cloth and towels. If they can be dried in the open air, so much the better.

An admirable method of preparing chicken for travelling luncheons, etc., is as follows: Use only a young and tender fowl. Clean, split it down the back, and wipe perfectly dry. Season with salt and pepper, and sprinkle on a small quantity of flour. Place the chicken in a pan, add water and bacon for an hour, basting frequently. Do not use any butter, etc. If the chicken is a very lean one, for the oil in the meat is intensely disagreeable where the latter has to be eaten from the fingers. Cut in small pieces for the soup.

After the fowl is made, keep it open with the wedge (Fig. 2) until the scions are inserted.

The scions should be cut wedge-shaped in two ways, as in Fig. 3 and also in Fig. 4, which show a cross-section of the scion. In this clef one or two scions are set, and the whole

wound waxed over carefully. The scions should be the length of two or three buds, and fitted to the cleft in the stock, so that the inside or white bark of each

will unite with the other. If the limb is large, a small

chip may be placed in the center of the split, that the scions may not be pressed too tight. A bud should not be left on the top of the cleft, or it may shoot up and bear fruit the first year, after which it would be good for nothing. Cut off such and place a bit of wax over the end to keep it from drying up. A horizontal view of the completed cleft graft is seen in Fig. 6 and a view in perspective at

The important points to secure success are 1, a clean smooth cut upon the scion; 2, the perfection of the two inner bark; 3, rapid work, that the cut parts may not long be exposed to the air. The only tools necessary besides the grafting hook, are a fine-toothed saw to cut off the stock, a sharp knife to smooth the cut and a small mallet. A little tallow used occasionally will prevent the wax from sticking to the operator's fingers. In crown-grafting no cleft is made across the stump. A small stiletto or bodkin is generally inserted between the bark and the sap-wood of the tree and when it is withdrawn the scion is pushed down in its place. The scion is cut very thin and sloping, the cut beginning opposite a bud where a shoulder is left to it to rest more firmly upon the stock.

It is not profitable to graft very large branches, as it takes too long for the wounds to heal over, and too much of the tree ought not to be cut away at one time. The cuts should be kept waxed over for a year or two and all suckers removed. Crown-grafting may be done later in the season, when the bark might be stripped from the stock by the other method. Another advantage is that no wound is made across the stock, as in cleft-grafting.

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## AROUND THE EARTH.

INTELLIGENCE FROM EVERY PART.

## HER LIFE THE PENALTY

A FEMALE COLORED PRISONER LYNCHED.

**Bedford, Ind., Scored—In the Moonshiners' Country—Russians Will Soon Eat of America's Bounty—Big Wolf Drive in Minnesota—Hanging to Be Restored.**

**Wolf Drive a Big Success.**  
The Polden People (Allan) wolf drive was a great success. Over a thousand men took part, armed with spears and clubs. Shotguns, revolvers and rifles were forbidden on account of the danger because of the crowd. The round-up was on an open prairie, dashed to the center like a basin. Within the circle were thirty wolves, hundreds of jack-rabbits and one solitary bear, which finally got away. The wolves continued to dash around, at intervals receiving a fatal thrust. The circle grew smaller and wolves uglier. At last the slaughter was over and seventeen wolves were killed. No attention was paid to the jack-rabbits.

**AN ERAND OF MERCY.**

**The Indiana Is Speculating on Her Way to Feed the Starving Russians.**

A close watch has been kept at all the marine signal stations in the northern part of the British kingdom for the American steamer Indiana, Captain Sargent, which sailed from Philadelphia, Feb. 22, for Libau, Russia, with a cargo of flour and provisions destined for the use of the famine sufferers in that country. A dispatch was received from the signal station on Lewis Island, the largest and northernmost of the Outer Hebrides group, reporting that the Indiana had passed that point. She signaled "all well" and proceeded at good speed on her errand of mercy to the land fishing Russian peasants. The Indiana has taken the course by the north of Scotland to save time. Libau, the port she is bound for, is situated on the north coast of Cunland, 121 miles from Riga. The water in the little harbor is shallow, but it is the nearest Russian port and is direct with road communication with St. Petersburg, from which the famine districts can be reached.

**LYNCHED A LOUISIANA GIRL.**

**A Mob Hangs a Negress Who Poisoned a Family of Nine Persons.**

Ella, a girl employed as a waitress by W. H. Helmer, near Bayville, La., and who is charged with causing the poisoning of nine persons, was lynched by a mob of masked men. All the members of the Helmer family, nine in number, became violently ill shortly after breakfast, and showed unmistakable signs of poisoning. Suspicion fell on the girl, who had often displayed a bad temper, and being taxed with the crime she confessed it. It seems that a colored man who was employed around the stables of the plantation had some manner offended the kitchen girl, and she determined upon revenge. Poison was the final suggestion which came to her mind, and she put a lot of vertigo poison in the coffee. Her guilt was discovered, and she confessed. The girl was being taken to jail when a mob overpowered her captors and hanged her.

**ADDED TO HIS DUTIES AND SALARY.**

**Editor MacLellan Forged Receipts for Subscriptions.**

At New York Henry W. MacLellan was a prisoner at the Tombs court, charged with forgery. Mr. MacLellan was formerly editor of *Democrat's Monthly*. Late he became editor of Modes and Fabrics, published by John L. Oberly. His salary was \$25 a week. The editorial work was not sufficient to keep him busy, so Mr. Oberly gave him the books of the firm, and he was to collect accounts. He had all credit papers and indorsed all checks payable to Mr. Oberly, collected money and opened a bank account. He practically owned the paper and was several thousand ahead when arrested.

**ELOPED WITHOUT HER HAT.**

**An Indiana Girl Goes on a Bridal Journey on Short Notice.**

Marysville, Clark County, was the scene of a sensational elopement, the parties being Miss Ida Matthews, daughter of Elder Thomas Matthews, and George Darrington, the latter a resident of Murray, Ky. The girl left bareheaded and attired in her house dress. Mrs. Matthews received those who came to force her daughter into the house, but at that moment a train came along, and the young people boarded it for Louisville, where they were married.

**Two Moons Rose Over Chattanooga.**  
At Chattanooga, Tenn., a lunar infarce was visible. The sun had gone down and the full moon was rising undimmed. Its rays were reflected from the Tennessee River and refracted from the cloudy strata of forest fire smoke in the north, and a counterpart of the lunar orb was seen in the west. The display was particularly fine and attracted the attention of thousands of people.

**Destroyed the City Records.**

At Bedford, Ind., one-half of the south side of the public square was destroyed by fire. Eleven business houses and two residences were consumed before the fire was got under control. All but two were frame buildings. All the city records are destroyed.

**Didn't Pass the Stock Yards Bill.**

The New Jersey Legislature adjourned without passing the bill designed to legalize the deal of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company with the big packers. The bill was in reality introduced in the interest of the Chicago concerns.

**Execution vs. Hanging.**

At Albany, N. Y., the Assembly Committee on Codes has agreed to report favorably the bill of Assemblyman Stein, amending the capital-punishment act of the State. The bill does away with the electrical chair and substitutes hanging.

**Collapse of a Benefit Society.**

The Supreme Lodge of the Ohio Beneficial Society, of Cleveland, has collapsed. It attempted to pay a \$15 weekly sick-benefit and \$150 yearly benefit on a \$3 assessment. It needed as many members as the sands of the sea to succeed and could not get them. Liabilities are at least \$60,000.

**Killed the Girl and Himself.**

At Indianapolis, Oscar Abbott, a young stenographer, shot his sweetheart, Collie Bass, and then himself. Both parties belong to respectable colored families and had been engaged to be married, but Miss Bass wished to break it. Both will die.

**Whistle Supply of Grain.**

The Whistle Supply of grain on Saturday, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange, was as follows: Wheat, 41,555.39 bushels; increase, 445,000; Corn, 11,051.29 bushels; increase, 664,731; Oats, 3,836,382 bushels; decrease, 49,355; Rye, 1,910,056 bushels; decrease, 49,304; Barley, 1,510,759 bushels; decrease, 55,573.

**Prison Miles" in Jail.**

At Hartford, Conn., "Guitar" Mike Nolan, the expert exponent, comedian, music arranger and author of "Annie Rooney" and "I Whistle and Wait for Katie," has been convicted in the police court of theft, fined \$7, and sent to jail for thirty days.

## MRS. SPRINGER IS MENDING.

**Mr. Physician Now Says He's on the Road to Recovery.**

Mr. Springer of Illinois, who has been staying at home since deathbed door for several days, is now much better. Dr. Vinton said on Wednesday: "Our patient is better to-day than at any time since his sickness began. If he holds his present position until to-morrow he will be on the high road to recovery. He slept much bet-

ter last night, his pulse and temperature are nearly normal, the swelling has gone down a great deal, his mind is clear, and his come has entirely disappeared. Should he have no further relapse, he will be out and around in about six weeks. It will, however, be possibly three months before he can resume his labors with his old-time intensity."

**PENSIONS FOR INDIAN VETERANS.**

Colonel Moses, of Georgia, Heading a Small Raid on the Treasury.

Another raid on the Treasury is to be started under the leadership of Colonel Moses, of Georgia. The Colonel is the young cotton planter who came near being elected to the option committee, signing the resolution of the option committee, which was called to consider the advisability of dissolving the trust, and although the decision of that meeting to suspend share there is doubt that the dissolution will be ordered for many years, there has been waged in Ohio a legal warfare against the Standard organization. Finally an action by the Attorney General of the State against the Standard Oil Company of Ohio reached the Ohio Supreme Court, quo-warranto proceedings being taken to establish the illegality of the trust agreements. On March 1 the court gave a decision preserving the charter rights of the Standard Oil Company, but nullifying the contracts it had made with the Standard Oil trust. It is evident that the Standard people had been preparing themselves for an adverse decision, and the day the decision was made public their legal representative openly announced his belief that the trust would be abandoned. The actual business of the Standard organization is conducted by companies organized under the laws of the different States. The aggregate capital held in the control of the trustees is about \$65,000,000.

**BAKER IS FOUND GUILTY.**

The Jury Reaches a Verdict in the Hurley Bank Case.

At Ashland, Wis., the jury in the Baker case returned a verdict of guilty as charged in the information. In speaking to Judge Parish after the verdict had been returned, Baker said: "Judge, I am innocent, and had I been guilty I never should have had a trial." Everybody is surprised at the verdict. When court opened Attorney Cole finished his address to the jury, and the attention of the jury turned to the witnesses who had given testimony of a damning character against his client. He said there were two, Colonel Flanders, the United States Express Company's detective, and Custer Roylonds, of the Hurley bank, and the reputation of one and the honor of the other rest solely upon the conviction and imprisonment of Baker. Mr. Flanders, the express company's representative, then made the closing address for the prosecution.

**IT IS IMPROVING.**

**Business Transactions Are Larger Than a Year Ago.**

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Distribution of products is unquestionably improving. **Transactions are on the whole larger than a year ago in spite of depression at the South, but not largely.** The West is showing improvement due to that section, though general there; it is also more distinctly felt in Eastern cities, and there are not wanting signs that trade at the South, though still much embarrassed by the low price of cotton, is steadily gathering. In all the cases there is a relative with money abundant in spite of gold exports, and with speculation kept in wholesome check, the outlook would seem to be unusually favorable notwithstanding general complaints that prices are low and margins of profit unusually small.

**THROWN INTO THE FIRE.**

An Unknown Man Burned Alive While Carrying with Two Companions.

Two boys, while playing in Interstate Mill, West Seneca, Ark., discovered the charred body of an unknown man under a lumber pile. The deceased, in company with two other unknown men, arrived at New Lewisburg, Thursday. They were flush with money and began drinking. At nightfall they were beastly drunk and left town. It developed that the three men were seen near the Interstate Mill at midnight Thursday. They had built a fire and were sitting around it singing and laughing. While carousing one companion was thrown into the fire and burned alive.

**JEWELRY UNDER HIS PLASTER.**

Edward Harot's Unique Ideas in Smuggling Values from Europe.

Anti-Harrison Men Say the Detroit Announcement is a Bluff.

General Alger's statement that he is in the race, after the announcement that he had determined to withdraw in Clarkson's favor, is regarded here as a bluff, says a Washington dispatch. His former announcement was made after a conference last week with New York Republican leaders. But he did not expect it to become known. According to a leader of the anti-Harrison organization Alger is in reality not in the race, and at the proper time will withdraw in favor of Blaine, should the latter be able to accept the nomination; otherwise, in favor of Clarkson.

**DEFENDED BY AMAZONS.**

Two Hundred Colored Women Holding a Memphis Church by Force.

The Central Baptist Church at Memphis, Tenn., the largest and finest church building belonging to colored people in the South, is in the hands of a mob of over two hundred women, and a number of colored persons, Rev. Dr. C. C. Nighthorse, their leader, succeeded in forcing their daughter into the house, but at that moment a train came along, and the young people boarded it for Louisville, where they were married.

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**Important Decision in South Dakota.**

A decision of unusual importance from the fact that its being the first time the kind of suit ever brought down by the Supreme Court at Pierre, S. D. It was in the case of South Dakota vs. The First National Bank of Clark, S. D., indicted for taking illegal interest. The court holds that the national character of a bank does not protect it from the laws of the country in the matter of usury.

**Starred Himself to Death.**

Jacob Pfeifer, an aged German, of miserly habits, living alone at Columbus, Ohio, was found dead in his chair. The coroner's autopsy developed that this was a case of starving to death while surrounded by plenty. Though he was worth \$20,000 his death was due to lack of nourishment.

**Instructed for Harrison.**

At Austin, Texas, the State Republicans convention elected four delegates to the National Convention, and adopted resolutions instructing the delegates to cast the vote of Texas for President Harrison.

**Put in a Snowbank to Save His Life.**

The three-year-old daughter of Mrs. Ernest Beach, living on Crane's Hill, Mass., while playing about the house found a bottle containing a mixture of morphine and

opium. She drank two ounces. The mother discovered what the child had done and at once gave her an enema, without effect. The child showed signs of drowsiness. The child up and down the floor, but becoming exhausted decided to place the little girl in a snowbank and go for aid. She returned with a neighbor and a physician, and after several hours more of hard work the child was out of danger.

**GOOD-BY TO THE BIG TRUST.**

The Old Standard Oil Combine Preparing to Dissolve.

The Standard Oil Trust is preparing to bow its head in deference to the public judgment against the name and form of trusts, and the managers have about decided that it is not advisable to carry the recent case to the Ohio Supreme Court to a federal appeal. The attorney general of the state, who has been called to consider the advisability of dissolving the trust, and although the decision of that meeting to suspend share there is doubt that the dissolution will be ordered for many years, there has been waged in Ohio a legal warfare against the Standard organization. Finally an action by the Attorney General of the State against the Standard Oil Company of Ohio reached the Ohio Supreme Court, quo-warranto proceedings being taken to establish the illegality of the trust agreements. On March 1 the court gave a decision preserving the charter rights of the Standard Oil Company, but nullifying the contracts it had made with the Standard Oil trust. It is evident that the Standard people had been preparing themselves for an adverse decision, and the day the decision was made public their legal representative openly announced his belief that the trust would be abandoned. The actual business of the Standard organization is conducted by companies organized under the laws of the different States. The aggregate capital held in the control of the trustees is about \$65,000,000.

**LOVE'S PLEASURE HOUSE.**

Love built for himself a Pleasure House—

A Pleasure House fair to see—

The roof was gold, and the walls thereof were delicate ivory.

Violet crystal the windows were,

All gleaming and fair to see—

Pillars of rosé-stained marble upheld

The house where men longed to be.

Violet, gold and white and rose,

The Pleasure House fair to see

Did show to all, and they gave Love thanks

For work of such mystery.

Love turned away from his Pleasure House

And stood by the salt, deep sea—

He looked therein, and he flung therein

Of his traps the only key.

Now never a man till time he done—

That Please a Hour's fair to see

Shall fill with music and merriment!

Or praise it on he ended.

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